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AMMAN, SUNDAY, MAY 30, 1976 — GAMADI AL THANI 1, 1396

ILO refuses PLO

GENEVA, May 29 (R). — The International Labour Organisation (ILO) executive board decided by a one-vote majority today against giving the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) a seat at a world conference on employment opening here next week.

The board turned down by 24 votes to 23 a proposal that the PLO be allowed to send an observer delegation to the employment conference and to address the two-week gathering, which is open to the ILO's 131 member states.

Agree to discuss Cyprus

PSIA, May 29 (R). — Cypriot Foreign Minister Christodides will go to New York next week for a U.N. Security Council debate on Cyprus, official Cyprus News Agency said today. The council is expected to consider an extension of the mandate of the U.N. peace-keeping force on the island.

The mandate expires on June 15 and President Christodides, for the Greek Cypriot side, has already said his government agrees to a further extension. U.N. troops have been stationed in Cyprus since 1964.

to Waldheim: Israeli withdrawal is starting

For M.E. peace

UNITED NATIONS, May 29 (R). — The Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said today that the starting of a Middle East settlement process would be the Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territories.

price freeze

ended to last

UNITED NATIONS, May 29 (R). — The oil price freeze is likely to be extended for another month, according to a U.N. spokesman.

United Shipping

chooses

UNITED NATIONS, May 29 (R). — The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) has chosen a new secretary-general.

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Turkish Cypriots ready to discuss territorial issue

NICOSIA, May 29 (AFP). — Turkish Cypriot leaders and the Turkish government are ready to discuss the territorial issue with the Greek Cypriots, well-informed Cypriot sources disclosed here today.

The Greek Cypriot government was reported to be willing to resume negotiations to settle the Cypriot problem if the Turkish Cypriots submitted concrete proposals on the territorial question — the most important issue.

The Turkish government also is giving serious consideration to an American proposal to let 30,000 Greek Cypriot refugees return to their homes in the newer part of Famagusta, behind the Turkish army lines, diplomatic sources said.

Allowing those refugees to go home might create an atmosphere conducive to settling the Cypriot quarrel, political observers here believed.

New Famagusta, which contains the island's main facilities for foreign tourists, has been empty since the Turkish invasion of August 1974.

Turkish Cypriots have not been allowed to move into the deserted homes, as happened in the towns of Morphou, Kyrenia and Trikomo.

Turkish forces now hold 40 per cent of the island's territory. The Greek Cypriot government offered on April 8 to agree to a federation if the Turkish Cypriots would give up half that area.

Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktaş said that only minor modifications could be envisaged in the zone under Turkish control.

Fierce fighting resumes in Lebanon amid rightist threat to destroy Beirut airport

BEIRUT, May 29 (R). — Left and rightwing gunmen clashed fiercely in Beirut and other parts of Lebanon today, and rightwingers threatened to destroy Beirut airport because it was claimed arms were being flown in there for the leftists.

At least 20 shells fell today on the Palestinian Sabra camp district in the capital, killing eight people and wounding 30, according to local residents.

A radio station which backs President Suleiman Franjeh also said there were clashes in northern Lebanon after two rightist villages were besieged.

The leftist Nasserite radio claimed leftwing advances in the mountains north-east of Beirut, and accused rightwingers of shelling parts of the city to press their demands for foreign troops to restore security here.

The threat to smash Beirut's airport — used now only by Middle East Airlines (MEA) — came in a broadcast by the rightwing Phalangist radio.

It said rightwing forces had carried out the first phase of a threat to destroy the airport because military aircraft were delivering arms and ammunition there. This is the first time such a threat has been spoken of so openly.

The radio said the breakaway rightwing faction of the Lebanese army carried out yesterday's shelling, which damaged the airport building and disrupted the control tower radar.



IN AND OUT — At the American University of Beirut hospital Saturday, attendants rush in with a victim of the attack on the Palestinian camp while another rushes out to pick up others. (AP wire-photo).

Lebanese Transport Minister Adel Osseiran later denied the airport was being used to ferry arms in to leftwingers. He said it would not be closed.

The airport is in a district firmly under control of the left wing and Phalangians.

Rightwing forces are well entrenched in the foothills to the east of the airport, where Colonel Antoine Barakat, who supports President Franjeh, is in control of artillery positions.

(Agence France Presse reported that sophisticated ground-to-ground missiles have been used in the Beirut fighting for the first time.)

Kosygin arrives in Baghdad

BAGHDAD, May 29 (AFP). — Soviet Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin arrived here today for a three-day visit to Iraq and was met by Mr. Saddam Hussein, Vice-President of the Revolutionary Command Council and other leaders.

It is Mr. Kosygin's second visit to Iraq. His first was made in 1972 when he signed a treaty of friendship between the two countries. He is scheduled to fly to Damascus on Tuesday.

time. The report said Soviet-made Grand missiles whined over leftist-held western Beirut, though it is not clear where they were fired from or what their targets were.)

President-elect Elias Sarkis meanwhile, still has not taken office, as President Franjeh has so far refused to resign.

Mr. Sarkis today made a number of contacts to try to contain the situation and discussed future political reforms with Father Sharnel Qassis, head of the Lebanese monastic orders and one of the brains of the predominantly Christian right.

Despite the fighting, however, some progress is being made by Mr. Sarkis in organising a round-table peace conference of all the warring factions in Lebanon.

There has been a clear softening of positions on both sides, with the leftists understood to have renounced prior conditions for the start of a "national dialogue," and the rightists stressing the need for closer understanding between Lebanese and Palestinians.

The Phalangist Party has also agreed to leftist demands to drop

the religious basis for allocating government posts, and to institute an electoral system based on proportional representation.

Phalangist party chief Pierre Gemayel commented today on U.S. special envoy Dean Brown's assertion that the United States erred in restraining Syria's intervention here for the sake of Israel.

He said: "I do not need to remind Brown of what I told him frankly about a month ago at our meeting, that we are surprised at the American attitude towards Lebanon, an attitude which we do not think is without mistake in the context of the case and how to treat it."

(Continued on page 6)

Schmidt starts Saudi visit

CAIRO, May 29 (R). — West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt arrived in Riyadh today on a two-day visit to Saudi Arabia, the Egyptian Middle East News Agency reported.

Quoting Riyadh Radio, the agency said Crown Prince Fahd bin Abdul Aziz, the Saudi Deputy Prime Minister, was at the airport to greet the Chancellor.

As 5-man race is on

Eanes tipped to assume Portuguese presidency

LISBON, May 29 (R). — Portugal's army Chief-of-Staff General Antonio Ramalho Eanes remained clear favourite today to beat his four opponents in next month's presidential elections.

The 41-year-old general has the support of Portugal's three strongest parties — the Socialists, the Popular Democrats (PPD) and the Conservative Centre Democrats (CDS).

Only the present Prime Minister Admiral Jose Pinheiro de Azevedo, counting on his greater political experience and popular appeal, is likely to challenge what looks like being General Eanes' clear run to the presidency.

The three other candidates are Major Otelio Saraiva de Carvalho, operational commander of the military coup which overthrew the old dictatorship in 1974, Senator Octavio Pato, the Communist candidate, and Senator Wencelau Pomplio da Cruz, who represents the 600,000 settlers who have returned from Portugal's former African colonies.

General Eanes has indicated that he was only standing to prevent further rifts in the military and the country's political forces. The taciturn and unsmiling General attracted the non-communi-

st parties through his efficiency in restoring discipline to the army after suppressing last November's leftwing military uprising, and by his neutral stand in politics.

The overwhelming support for general Eanes led Admiral Azevedo, 58, to declare his candidacy and stop the presidential election becoming a "one-man contest."

A blunt speaker with a salty flare, Admiral Azevedo has said that personality and popular appeal will count in the elections, not political issues.

Last month's parliamentary elections gave no clear cut result, with the Socialists gaining 35 per cent of the vote, followed by the PPD with 24 per cent and the CDS with 16 per cent.

The new president will appoint a prime minister, and both General Eanes and Admiral Azevedo have indicated they would name Socialist Party Secretary-General Mario Soares to the post.

The most colourful candidate is major Carvalho, 39, the self-styled Robin Hood of Portuguese politics. He was demoted from general, stripped of his commands and briefly arrested after being named in an official military report as the figurehead in the No-

vember revolt. He is backed by radical leftwing groups which seek a "popular power" regime of soldiers' and workers' councils instead of a parliamentary democracy.

The major was given permission by the military high command last week to run in the election after restrictions imposed at the time of his release were lifted.

He set off today with a trainload of supporters to the northern city of Oporto for an electioneering rally.

Northern military commanders who helped put down the November revolt regarded his whistle-stop journey as a provocation, informed sources said.

A natural showman, Major Carvalho could pull votes away from the communist candidate who is eager to improve on the party's 14 per cent showing in the April elections.

Senator Pato, 51, whose long underground resistance against the old dictatorship was marked by tragedy, hoped to attract Socialist voters disgruntled by their party's support for a candidate backed by the PPD and CDS.

His brother died after torture from the secret police and his for tourists.

wife committed suicide after being arrested for political activities.

An increased vote for the Communist could strengthen their hopes of persuading the Socialists to include them in a leftwing majority government instead of insisting on a minority Socialist cabinet.

But the presence of major Carvalho in the election lists may have dashed these hopes and Senator Pato has indicated that he could withdraw before the vote.

The final candidate to register with the Supreme Court last night before the deadline for nominations was Senhor Wencelau Pomplio da Cruz, 67.

He lived for 40 years in Portugal's former west African colony of Angola and heads the Independent Social Centre (CSI) movement — a pressure group for the "retornados" (returned settlers).

Nearly half of the 600,000 "retornados" lack jobs and proper housing. The government recently began to reduce their free meal tickets and began moving them from luxury hotels to make room for tourists.



MEETING — Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi (centre) and Mr. Yasser Arafat (third from left) in Tripoli Friday. (AP wirephoto).

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Fresh spirit

There are signs once again — as there are every few months — that the Lebanese situation may quiet down and perhaps even set itself on the path of a solution. Mr. Junblatt's magnanimous attitude after the murder of his sister, Mr. Raymond Eddé's reaction to the assassination attempt against him, and the latest spate of positive statements by Phalangist leader Pierre Gemayel all point to a fresh spirit of conciliation and reason in Lebanon. The most encouraging new factor that brings all these together is the quiet, plodding efforts of President-elect Elias Sarkis to bring about a round-table gathering of all the warring factions in Lebanon. This is no easy task in the wake of some 20,000 dead Lebanese and 14 months of savage fratricide. But it is an essential task, and if there is ever going to be peace in Lebanon, the warriors will at some point have to sit down with each other and agree on the framework of a new state and a new national political structure.

It is easy enough to say this from the safety of several hundred kilometres' distance from the warfare in Lebanon. But it seems to us that Mr. Sarkis has brought into the Lebanese picture a vital and powerful new element — the spirit of reconciliation. He is showing himself to be a man whose aims are truly to serve all the people of Lebanon, and he has not let the sporadic flare-ups in fighting stop him from his task.

It is still too early to see what will be the outcome of his efforts. But the fact that he can and does talk to all the parties in Lebanon is encouraging. He is acting like a president, which is something the Lebanese have not seen for several years.

Another refreshing aspect to Mr. Sarkis' initiative is that it represents the indigenous Lebanese peace-making thrust that has been so ephemeral to date. Coming as this does amid the overwhelming objections to the French offer to send a peace-keeping force and the ever-present talk about foreign or pan-Arab forces to help keep the peace, the drive by Mr. Sarkis to bring the warring factions to his round-table discussions is timely indeed. If it brings the focus of peace making efforts back into the heartland of the Lebanese conflict, it shall have done well.

It remains to be seen — everything in Lebanon remains to be seen — whether the several encouraging acts and attitudes of this past week shall bear fruit. But one senses a spirit of rationalism that has been long missing from the country, and the fact that much of this is being encouraged and intensified by the efforts of President-elect Sarkis is testament to what in fact can be achieved when the will is there.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Al Rai and Al Shaab commented Saturday on Prime Minister Zeid Rifai's television interview Friday evening, when he discussed local issues, notably the high cost of living and swirling prices in general.

Al Rai thinks it is a good thing that the Prime Minister himself should come over every now and then to explain how the Government is tackling local issues and what plans and projects it has in store for the welfare of the people. This the paper adds, will assure the citizens that the Government is taking care of their needs, and responding to their complaints. Premier Rifai's interview proved that his Government was abreast of its responsibilities.

Al Shaab says, Rifai's appearance on T.V. with three other local figures, and his vivid explanation of Jordan's internal problems reflected the "healthy condition enjoyed by our march on the road of progress and prosperity." The paper adds that the panel discussion was indicative of the Government's positive response to the people's problems, such as the high cost of living, excessive rents and high land prices. "Premier Rifai has ably diagnosed these ills and prescribed their treatment, which the Government is now actively providing," the paper commended.

Al Dustour has a different subject for comment. It urges the Arabs always to be first to take the initiative on their issues, and not to wait for somebody else to advance these issues, because this might take considerable time.

The paper goes on: "Numerous issues crop up on the international stage that would take priority over our own problems, such as the United States presidential elections, the European Common Market problems, East-West detente, and the like. If the

Arabs do not "stir up" their own cases themselves, imposing them on world forums, nobody would volunteer to do so," the paper says.

Al Dustour draws the attention to the "well-studied, and well-considered plans which Israel is carrying out simultaneously in the Arab occupied areas — setting up Jewish settlements, repression and eviction of the Arab population, and keeping the Middle East crisis inside a 'freezing box'."

Commenting on Syria's agreement to extend for six months the United Nations forces mandate on the Golan, the Damascus daily Al Thawra says Syria has given the world body another chance to reach a just and permanent settlement in the Middle East. This settlement, the paper adds, ought to be based on two important principles: complete Israeli withdrawal from the occupied areas, and the restitution of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. At the same time, Al Thawra recalls, not without pride, that Syria already succeeded in winning the Security Council's agreement on the presence of a representative from the Palestine Liberation Organisation whenever the Middle East question is debated by any agencies of the world community.

The same Syrian paper Saturday gave prominence to the following headlines: "West Bankers get ready to stage a general strike on July 5, the anniversary of the Arab-Israeli war of 1967." "The Secretary General of the United Nations says unless bigger steps are taken towards a just peace in the M.E., the situation there will remain tense." "While the rate of Jews fleeing from Israel is on the increase, Zionism has begun a counter-campaign to seduce the escapees to return to Palestine."

Premier Rifai: Government is taking measures to combat cost-of-living increases

AMMAN. — In a television interview broadcast Friday evening, Prime Minister Zeid Rifai reviewed and assessed local economic problems of vital importance, explained the reasons for the high cost of living, and discussed measures to be taken by the government to counter and limit its effects, in particular the government's efforts in helping its employees face this increase.

The high cost of living has many reasons, Mr. Rifai said. Among the external ones in the increase in prices of imported goods at their origin, a factor which we cannot control since we are mainly an importing country. Price increases started after 1973, when the industrialised countries recouped the increase in fuel prices by increasing prices of their semi-finished and finished goods. Another cause for this increase in prices results from the fluctuating exchange rates.

As for the internal reasons, he said the increase in the volume of money in circulation is a direct result of prosperity of the country, which enables citizens to save.

Another factor is the existence of some profiteers against whom the government has taken strict measures, and has already brought some fifty of them to trial.

The government, he said, subsidises key commodities such as sugar, rice and wheat, for which the government pays 80 dinars per ton to reduce the price to the consumer to only 32 dinars.

Mr. Rifai denied the argument that customs duties levied by the government contributed to the price increase, and said that the government had at various times reduced customs on certain commodities and exempted a number of local industries from taxes. Unfortunately, this measure did not result in any price decrease, as expected.

The unified customs applied between Syria and Jordan will hopefully contribute to decrease prices.

Speaking on inflation in Jordan, Mr. Rifai said the Central Bank is adopting a tight credit policy by increasing interest rates and absorbing liquidity surplus on the market by means of investment bonds. The government is also levying taxes on the sale of land. He denied that the Central Bank is feeding the market with price of land, Mr. Rifai said this

more liquidity, and said that the operation of replacing old bank notes by new ones has erroneously given that impression.

The government is adopting a decentralisation policy as concerns its development projects. It encourages investments outside the vicinity of Amman, as highlighted in the investment encouragement law which provides incentives to rural projects. Most of the five-year development projects will be established outside Amman, such as the chemical fertiliser industry in the south irrigation projects in Al Dissa, Mfour Aqaba and Quaira, the copper project in Wadi Araba, and the Ghor Safi Highway which aims to encourage exports of fruits and vegetables from the Ghor region.

Some 26 housing projects will also be built in the Ghor area to help in reconstructing that region.

The government has footed in the past three years JD20 million in allowances and salary increases to government employees, Mr. Rifai said, in order to help them meet the increased cost of living. It has also exempted government employees from a large part of the income tax and is promoting housing projects for them.

The civilian consumer organisation, he added, will be operative in the next weeks in Amman, Irbid, Zerqa and throughout the country. This organisation will provide government employees with consumer products and key commodities at low prices, for these commodities will be tax exempt.

On housing projects, Mr. Rifai said the government is currently implementing large housing projects for employees. Payment for these units will be by long-term, low-interest installments. 1,000 housing units are being built at Khaw, another 1,000 in Marka and 1,050 in Aqaba. The government has expropriated some 20,000 dunums of land in the Abu Nsir region for the construction of 4,000 housing units.

The Housing Corporation budget for 1976, he said, has reached JD8,200,000, in which the government participates to the tune of JD3,200,000 for the construction of 2,300 units for employees in the low income bracket. These projects are distributed throughout the kingdom.

On the spiralling increase in the

is a result of an inflow of money from abroad, either for investment purposes here or savings of Jordanians working outside Jordan.

A progressive tax will be imposed on the sale of land not to be used for building purposes, thus encouraging the purchase of land for construction and limiting land speculation.

The water problem in Jordan, Mr. Rifai said, does not lie in the nonexistence of water, but con-

sists mainly in the present inefficient system of distribution. The water scarcity in Amman is due to the capital's rapid expansion in the past five years and the insufficiency of the present network, which leaks an estimated 30 per cent of the total water pumped. To remedy such a situation needs a period of two years, owing to the complications of the implementation of a new system.



Health delegation to visit Poland

AMMAN. — The Minister of Health, Dr. Trad Saud Al Qadi, will head a Jordanian health delegation for a short visit to Poland in June, at the invitation of the Polish government.

During the visit, the delegation will discuss with Polish officials means to increase cooperation between the two countries in the field of medical services, and will also look over Poland's achievements in the field.

Bedouin atwa, evacuation practices abolished

AMMAN, (JT). — The Minister of Interior Tharwat Talhouni Saturday announced the government's decision to abolish the bedouin tribal "atwa" and "evacuation" practices.

Atwa is a limited truce held between hostile tribal factions under the supervision of local authorities.

(Evacuation is imposed upon a tribe or a family after one of its members undertakes a criminal act, mainly murder or rape.)

All criminal acts will now be submitted to the Grand Criminal Court which, by law, will handle such cases and takes decisions concerning them in the shortest time possible.

The Minister asked local administration authorities to turn every violator of these issues to the State Security Court.

Central Bank extends deadline for JD 10 notes

AMMAN. — The Central Bank Saturday announced that it and all licensed commercial banks in Jordan will continue to replace the old JD10 banknotes by new ones beyond the limit of August 31 which it had previously fixed.

The Central Bank had earlier stated that old JD10 banknotes would be withdrawn from circulation between June 1 and August 31. The new deadline has not yet been announced.

Joint industrial studies prepared

AMMAN. — The Jordanian side of the joint Jordanian-Syrian Industrial Company has implemented all necessary steps for the company's establishment, official sources announced here Saturday.

The Jordanian recommendations will be submitted to the Syrian side at the Board of Directors meeting to be held next month in Amman.

The company will conduct feasibility studies of new industries whose products are to be marketed in both countries, after the appointment of administrative and technical staff of the company.

Ibrahim receive ambassadors

AMMAN. — The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ibrahim, Saturday received newly appointed Pakistani ambassador to Jordan Mr. Abdul Yur. Pakistan's ambassador sent to Mr. Ibrahim his credentials.

Mr. Ibrahim also received the Bulgarian Ambassador to Damascus and the French and Finnish Ambassadors to Jordan.

Literacy seminar in Damascus

DAMASCUS. — A seminar training of senior staff to supervise literacy campaigns among Arab women will here next Monday, officials have announced.

The ten-day seminar will include lectures, films and discussions on illiteracy eradication efforts.

Secondary exams to start Monday

AMMAN. — The 10-day examinations for the general Secondary Certificate (academic and vocational) will start Monday through the Kingdom, officials at the Ministry of Education announced Saturday.

15,177 students will sit for examinations, of which are males and 5,397 are females. 1,700 educational supervisors will head the examinations and will control the course examinations.

All necessary preparations have been provided for, including protective emergency health services.

Dentistry clinic opens in Salt

SALT. — The Minister of Health, Dr. Trad Saud Al Qadi, Saturday opened a new dentistry clinic.

The clinic, Dr. Al Qadi said, will help to dispense adequate services in addition to the existing clinic.

A number of new clinics will be opened throughout the kingdom by the ministry's efforts to generalise medical services.

Speaking on the ministry for Salt, he said the number of beds in the Salt hospital increased after the completion of the new home that is under construction near the hospital.

The home will enable the ministry to increase the number of beds at the Salt hospital to proposed increase in the hospital's activities.

The opening ceremony was attended by the Deputy Governor of Salt and Ministry of Health officials.



Dr. Al Qadi seen after opening a dentistry clinic.

SECRETARY NEEDED

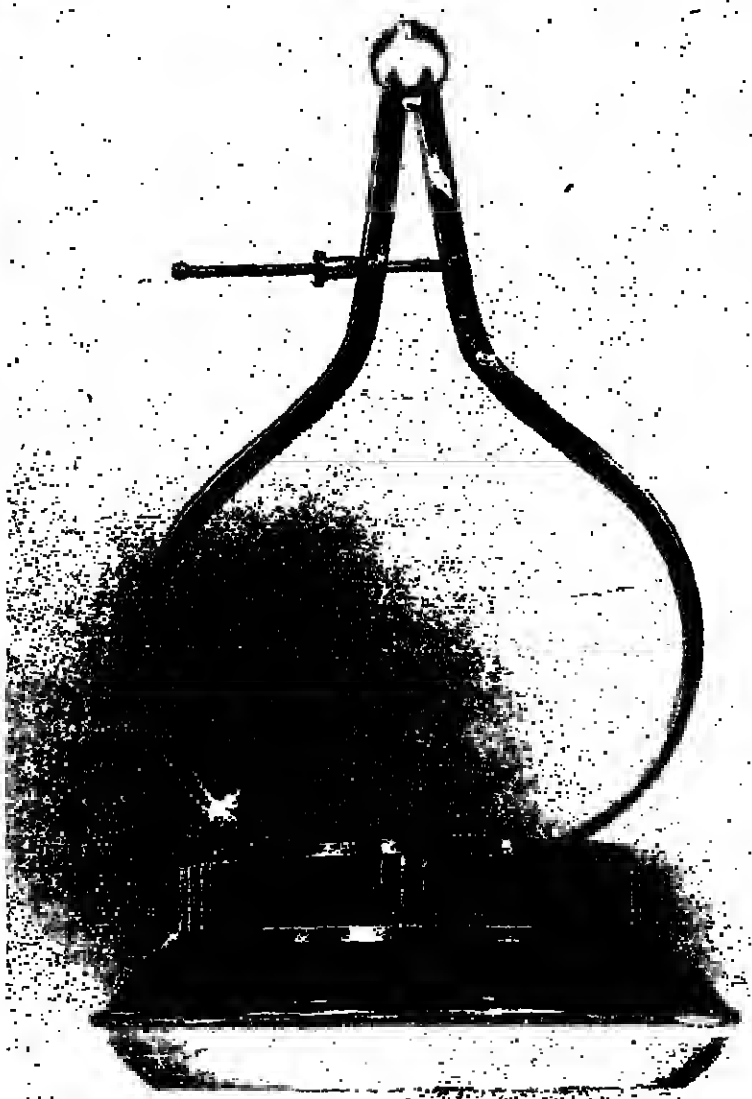
"The Regional Manager for the Near and Middle East of the Kuehne & Nagel organization is seeking a secretary with full command of the English language plus a second language. Applicants should have a minimum of three years' experience in secretarial work. First class salary is being paid, and further information can be obtained by calling Tel. 42817."

"MOTOR TREND" MAGAZINE JUDGES PRESENTED CHRYSLER WITH THE 1976 "CAR OF THE YEAR AWARD"

This prestigious trophy, gold engineer's callipers mounted on a marble base is annually presented, and symbolizes styling, efficiency, safety, precision and new design.

The judges commented on this year Chrysler production: "Chrysler has contributed more than normal by understanding that things are changing, and Chrysler has thought of size, comfort, visibility and ease. Chrysler is considered to have one of the highest rankings we have seen and certainly the highest this year."

We feel that they have made the most significant contribution to the automotive world for 1976. And most of all Chrysler Corporation is responsible."



IN PERSPECTIVE

By Jenab Tutunji

How democratic are the consumer societies?

According to most dictionary definitions, democracy is government by the people, either direct or representative. The term is more or less synonymous with rule of the majority in most people's vocabularies.

In my last column, I advisedly put the term within quotation marks whenever it was used to refer to western democracies. This has occasioned some misunderstanding, and I feel that I should set the record straight at this point.

I did not mean to either belittle Western democracies or to deny the validity of the everyday usage of the term democracy as applied to the countries in question. However, I should like to point out something that I consider to be significant and highly relevant to the perhaps all too eloquently expressed grievances of Third World countries at the UNCTAD-IV and OPEC meetings which have just ended their sessions.

Most of the vaunted democracies of the West are also affluent, consumer oriented societies. The health and vigour of these societies depends on continued economic growth and expansion. A manifestation or by-product of this growth is the need for the consumer to go on buying to allow industry to maintain its growth. Consequently, in the name of economic health and of the general welfare, in order to keep the system from collapsing, the consumer has to be convinced of the need to buy and go on buying products that often serve no useful purpose for the individual, but help to keep the wheels of industry grinding.

This system also requires an "input" in the form of raw materials and energy, including the commodities exported by Third World countries and oil from OPEC, in addition to the domestic resources of the industrialised countries.

The problem comes in at the point where the industrialised nations try to keep the prices of commodities and fuel down to protect their national economies from the twin spectres of inflation and unemployment. To keep the wheels of their system turning, the industrialised nations want more than can be earned cooperation from the less developed countries of the Third World; they expect these countries to actually sacrifice the future prosperity and the well being of their own people.

Even in the case of OPEC, which groups the richest among the less developed nations, the surplus funds to which the industrialised nations are constantly referring — with a tinge of unwarranted jealousy — are fast disappearing. The oil producing countries actually borrowed more money on Euro-markets in 1975 than they did in 1973, before the added revenues from the oil price hike had begun to come in. The much publicised cash surpluses from oil revenues fell from \$6 billion in 1974 to \$31 billion in 1975, and are unlikely to rise again either this year or within the foreseeable future. By 1980, even Saudi Arabia, the biggest oil producer by far, is expected to have zero surplus from oil re-

venues. Almost all oil producers are expected to become borrowers by that time.

The reason for this is that the members of OPEC are embarking on development and industrialisation schemes that, although undreamt of before 1973, are actually necessary to provide alternative sources of revenue once the oil wells run dry, and to bring up the standard of their people to a poor approximation of what the affluent, primarily Western, nations already take for granted.

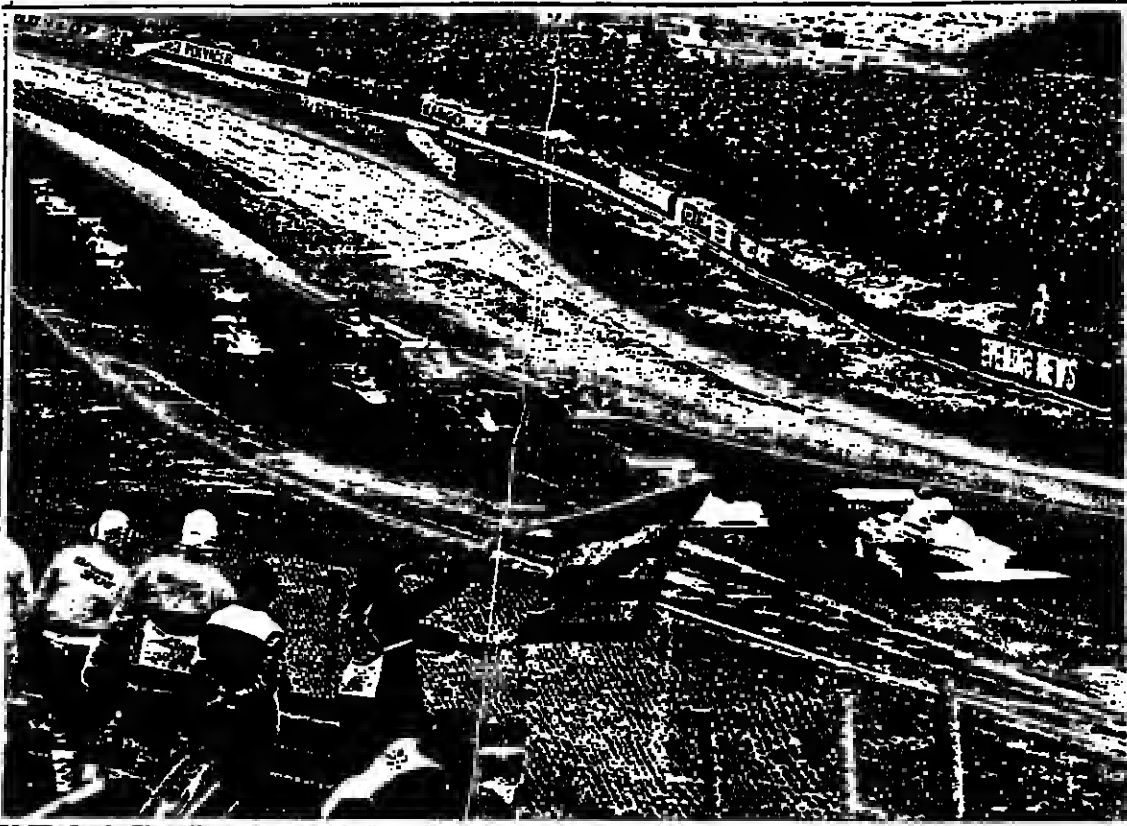
The tragic thing about the situation is that international trade and the international monetary system are geared to promote the advantages of the rich at the expense of the poorer nations while, domestically, industrialised nations suffer from the strange phenomenon of oversell. The sales, advertising and marketing techniques that have been adopted, or rather grown, with the system in the industrialised nations are constantly pushing products on the consumer that the consumer does not need. Even the leisure time of the citizen of these countries is taken from him as he stares with a fixed gaze at the television tube which pours out its incessant commercials and messages at him, shaping his likes and dislikes and diverting his needs into commercially profitable avenues for the producer. He is not left alone to live or enjoy himself in the way he would like; he is told how to enjoy himself and how to live so as to make more money for someone else.

This process of sell and oversell, this control of the system over the individual, has inevitably spilled over into the political field, so that the process of choosing a president comes to resemble the process of choosing an automobile. The presidents of some of these democracies are commercially packaged and sold to the consumer (the voter) as the American public has discovered much to its dismay following the Watergate scandal.

The upshot is that in these "democracies," something is at work in the system which exercises a hold over the worker and the manager, the elevator boy and the executive, the voter, the senator and the president, and commands their blind loyalty to an order that is not chosen but simply perpetuates itself. In the process, the citizens of these countries are alienated and serve not their own happiness, but the requirements of a mechanism that grinds on inexorably, consuming much of the world's resources to the detriment of many of the world's people.

I do not mean to say that a better system exists somewhere else that is more democratic or more just, but the fact remains that perhaps we ought to look at where the system is leading before it takes us there on its own accord.

The developing nations are not offering a cure for all this, but they are objecting to being at the short end of the stick in the meantime. At best, starvation is not very pleasant.



BRITAIN'S GRAND PRIX CIRCUIT FOR 1976 — A section of the improved Brands Hatch motor racing circuit in Kent, south-east England, where the British Grand Prix will take place in July. Brands Hatch is unusual among world championship Grand Prix courses. Much of the action takes place in a natural valley which contains about half of the track's 2.65 miles (4.26 km), giving spectators a better view of the racing than at almost any other major circuit in the world. From the moment cars emerge from the woods at Clearways until they vanish again at South Bank Bend, they are in view from the main grandstands. Spectators in the enclosure at South Bank — many of them from the comfort of their cars — can see a good 50 seconds of action in the 80 seconds it takes a Formula 1 car to complete a lap.

Berlinguer will not insist on heading Italian government

ROME, May 28, (AFP). — Italian Communist leader Enrico Berlinguer said here today that his ambition was not to become Italy's premier, but to help to give it a capable government to fight the economic crisis.

Speaking before the Foreign Press Association, Mr. Berlinguer repeated his call for the formation of a government of "broad democratic unity", including Communist participation after next month's elections.

Smiling and relaxed, the Secretary General of the Italian Communist Party appeared optimistic about chances for the formation of such a government, in spite of the continuing rejection of the idea by the Christian Democrat Party.

Mr. Berlinguer brushed aside the possibility of government by a purely leftist union of Communists and Socialists, reaffirming the commitments of his party to democratic pluralism within Italy and the international alliances to which it belongs, including the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) and the European Economic Community (EEC).

Asked about the Christian Democrat rejection of his party, Mr. Berlinguer replied that it was to be expected during an electoral campaign.

"They said no before our victory in administrative elections in June 1975, which did not stop them from later establishing direct or indirect cooperation with us on a regional level," he said.

Asked if that stand would continue after the elections, he continued: "We will see. Our long-term goal is not solely to reduce the numerical strength of the

Christian Democrats, but also to support the forces within that party that are for revolution and change."

Mr. Berlinguer affirmed that the broad long-term goal of Italian Communists was still to achieve a "historic compromise" involving Communists, Catholics and Socialists.

A return to the old center-left government made up of Christian Democrats and Socialists, he said, would be "dangerous because it would be incapable of giving the country an effective government."

The Communist leader stressed his belief that a coalition government including all democra-

tic political groups would help guarantee mutual supervision by the various parties, and guarantee the democratic attitude of the Communist Party in the face of suspicions directed against it.

On foreign policy, Mr. Berlinguer said the Communists advocated for Italy "a much more active European policy regarding plans to advance détente in Europe and the Mediterranean."

Asked about preparations for the conference of European Communist parties, he said there were still "important problems to solve", and that the conference could not be held until all parties agreed on those issues.

Juan Carlos to address U.S. Congress during American tour

MADRID, May 29 (AFP). — King Juan Carlos leaves for the Americas on Monday on his first official trip abroad since his coronation after the death of General Francisco Franco six months ago.

He and Queen Sofia will stop over for two days in the Dominican Republic in the Caribbean, before arriving in Washington on Wednesday to begin a state visit as part of the U.S. bicentenary celebrations.

The Spanish ruler will address Congress the same evening and is expected to emphasise the reforms to liberalise the Spanish state, which was trying to emerge little by little from the personal and authoritarian rule of Gen. Franco.

Sources here said King Juan Carlos had chosen the United States for his first foreign visit because it was the first country to have invited him.

The invitation was handed to him by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger during a visit to Madrid while Juan Carlos was still a prince, according to the sources.

But they added that the United States, unlike some European countries, had not tried to give Spain's new regime any lessons on democracy and had maintained a low profile since Gen. Franco's death.

Finally, they said, the United States was the first country to break the humiliating isolations of Spain by the rest of Europe after World War Two.

They recalled that the friendship and cooperation treaty between Spain and the United States, the latest version of which has just been approved by a Senate committee, was for long the only link between Spain and the anti-Communist West which rejected it politically while accepting its military contribution to western defences.

Portugal's Eanes and Soares in perfect accord

LISBON, May 29, (R). — Socialist Party Secretary General Mario Soares last night hailed General Eanes as the symbol of two revolutions. On the one hand he was among the radical officers who plotted the downfall of the rightwing regime in 1974, and on the other hand he had prevented Portugal from falling into "a new dictatorship" during last November's revolt, Dr. Soares said.

He denied Communist suggestions that General Eanes is really a candidate of the right. "He is the candidate the Socialist Party supports, so that means he is the candidate of the left — of the workers of this country."

Dr. Soares reiterated his party's determination to form a minority government after the presidential poll, and said it was up to the prime minister rather than the president to decide government policy.

General Eanes has already said he will name Dr. Soares prime minister and let the Socialists govern alone, unless there are any upsets in the meantime.

The Socialists topped last month's legislative assembly ballot, but won only 35 per cent of the votes.

U.S. estimates bumper world wheat crop for 76-77

WASHINGTON, May 28 (AFP). — The U.S. Department of Agriculture today estimates that the world wheat crop will reach a record 384.8 million tons in 1976-77, 10 per cent more than in the 1975-76 season.

The department stressed that this estimate was founded on greater sowings of winter wheat and planting intentions in the spring. It said that the United States harvest should be about 54,400,000 tons, compared with the record 53,100,000 tons last year.

It forecast, on the basis of Soviet plan targets, a sharp rise in the Soviet Union to 95,000,000 tons, against 66,100,000 tons last year.

Concorde occasions quick presidential quips

WASHINGTON, May 28 (AFP). — President Ford today called the Anglo-French supersonic Concorde "A new experience in air travel."

"You fly so fast that you arrive here from Europe before you left," he remarked to visiting Sierra Leonean President Siaka Stevens.

Mr. Stevens, who was on a private visit to the U.S., noted that in his case he would arrive after he left — since he was taking the Concorde next week from Washington to Paris.

Air France and British Airways this week began regular flights in and out of Washington with the Concorde.

Kyoto firm to sell

ISR \$ 4m film

int

YO, May 28 (AFP). — Japan export a Nylon film manufacturing plant worth 1,200 million yen (roughly \$4,000,000) to the Soviet Union, it was reported today.

The plant, with an annual production capacity of 1,000 tons of film, will be sold to V.O. Mashinimport (the Soviet technology and machinery corporation) by Kohjin Co., a Tokyo-based textile-film estate.

Payment will be in cash, quoted in dollars, in three instalments — the contract was signed, during the shipment period beginning January and on completion of equipment installation to be completed next year.

The film, which survives heat 130 degrees centigrade (266 Fahrenheit) and cold down to minus 140 Fahrenheit is used for packing material, cable and industrial purposes.

The company expects the plant to be a major factor in its reconstruction under the big-business failure in post-war Japan with debts totalling 200,000 million yen (about \$667 million).

Ford welcomes OPEC oil price freeze

WASHINGTON, May 29 (Agencies). — President Ford said last night he had been encouraged by the decision of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) not to change oil prices.

"This decision was a responsible one for the world's economy which is just beginning to recover from recession and adjust to existing high oil prices," he said after OPEC's decision was announced in Bahrain.

"In today's interdependent world, a stable and growing world economy is in every country's interest, and the United States looks

toward further improvements in the relationship between oil producing and consuming countries," Mr. Ford added.

The President noted, however, that the OPEC decision should not lead Americans to relax their efforts to achieve independence from foreign suppliers of energy. He renewed his appeal to Congress to adopt the programme his administration has proposed.

American consumers this year will pay 35,000 million dollars for imported oil, compared with 27,000 million dollars last year and 3,000 million dollars in 1970.

Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates at the close of the business day yesterday. The two figures denote buying and selling prices in Jordanian Dinar:

U.S. dollar :	333.0	335.0
U.K. sterling :	588.0	594.0
French franc :	70.7	71.0
Swiss franc :	135.8	136.6
German mark :	128.9	129.3
Iraqi dinar :	933.0	941.0
Saudi riyal :	94.0	94.4
Syrian pound :	79.4	80.0
Egyptian pound :	460.0	473.0
Lebanese pound :	118.3	119.3
U.A.E. dirham :	83.5	84.0

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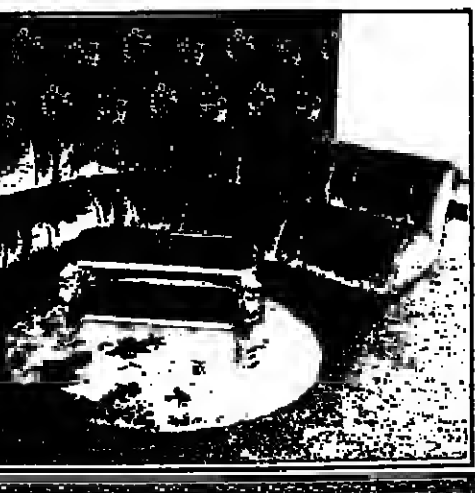


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Aircraft makers find decreasing market threatening existence

LOS ANGELES (AP). — If you wanted to buy a Lockheed L1011 TriStar jetliner, you certainly wouldn't have to wait for delivery—the scandal wracked aerospace giant has five of the jumbo jets sitting out on a desert runway. Of course, you could also buy one from Trans World Airlines or Eastern.

"We don't like being in competition with our customers, but we have to face reality," says Chuck de Bedts, vice president of commercial marketing for Lockheed-California Co., the division that builds the L1011.

The reality is that all three U.S. manufacturers of commercial airliners can produce far more planes than they can sell. Lockheed, for example, sold only one TriStar in 1975, but it could have manufactured 120.

This overcapacity, partially a result of rapid expansion by the industry during the boom years of the late '60s, fed the intensely competitive climate of the early '70s. Payments to foreign agents became a common practice as the domestic market contracted and a scramble developed for sales abroad.

At least \$270 million legal and illegal payments to promote sales abroad have been made by Lockheed, Boeing and McDonnell Douglas, according to recent public statements and the published results of a congressional investigation. Lockheed has acknowledged paying \$25 million abroad in bribes to "foreign officials and political parties." More than \$7 million was paid in Japan alone for the sale of TriStars.

Lockheed pushed not only the sale of commercial planes, but of warplanes as well, although the company has not broken down which payments applied to which type of plane. It was reported last month that Lockheed paid \$2 million to high Italian officials to arrange the sale of C-130 military transports.

McDonnell Douglas has said that its payments were made only for the sale of commercial airliners. Boeing has not provided a breakdown but most of the planes it manufactures are commercial airliners.

Almost all the commercial planes used by the world's airlines are produced by Lockheed, Boeing and McDonnell Douglas in the United States, and by a consortium of European companies known as the Airbus Industries.

Boeing, which makes about 50 per cent of the commercial airliners sold worldwide, estimates it is using 15 per cent of its manufacturing capacity for these planes. It produced 171 commercial airliners last year.

Lockheed, which shares the rest of the market with Airbus, could turn out 10 TriStars a month, but plans to produce only about 18 in the next two years.

Sales of both military and commercial aircraft peaked around 1968. Since then, U.S. Defense Department procurements and orders from commercial airlines have steadily declined, industry sources agree.

More than a half-dozen American companies produced 4,481 military planes in 1967 and 4,440 in 1968, according to the Washington-based Aerospace Industry Association. By 1973, the figure had slipped to 1,243. The latest AIA statistic available, for 1974, is 1,000 planes. Figures on 1975 military aircraft production have not been compiled.

The AIA does not provide yearly breakdowns of the number of commercial airliners sold worldwide. But the jetliner market "is our darkest cloud at the moment," said Carlyle Jones, AIA vice president.

The heyday of airline travel occurred in the late 1960s, when

the number of air miles travelled by paying passengers was growing at a 15 per cent annual rate. Then, in short order, airlines were hit by a number of damaging developments:

— Business turned down worldwide, sharply reducing executive and vacation travel spending.

— The price of aircraft fuel skyrocketed, cutting deeply into revenues in a regulated industry where cost increases cannot be automatically passed along to customers.

— New federal and state regulations on noise and air pollution forced airlines into expensive plane modifications.

— Inflation raised operating costs, particularly payrolls, and again the airlines were unable to raise fares by equal amounts.

These developments cut into airline profits (the five biggest U.S. domestic carriers all lost money last year) and choked off orders for new planes.

As orders from domestic carriers began to dry up in 1969 and 1970, aircraft manufacturers stepped up their efforts abroad. Boeing and McDonnell estimate that about two-thirds of their sales in recent years have been to foreign airlines. Lockheed puts the figure at 60 per cent.

"Our current sales are primarily foreign sales because the U.S. airlines are hurting and they don't have the money to invest in equipment that they used to," said E.H. Boullion, president of the Boeing Commercial Airplane Co. of Seattle.

To promote these foreign sales, McDonnell Douglas says about \$2.5 million in "foreign fees, commissions and consultant payments" were paid between 1970 and June 30, 1975 "under circumstances which indicate payments were, or might have been, received by individuals who might legally be considered officials of foreign governments."

Boeing estimates it has paid about \$70 million in commissions to foreign representatives since 1970, including employees of foreign governments in four or five instances.

McDonnell's statement notes that the company's payments amounted to less than one-twentieth of one per cent of the value of its foreign sales from 1970 to 1975. Boeing points out that its commissions were about 1.3 per cent of the \$5.5 billion worth of commercial jetliners it sold abroad during the period.

By contrast, Lockheed's acknowledged \$200 million in bribes and in legal commissions, fees and consultant payments constituted a little more than 5 per cent of its \$3.8 billion in foreign plane sales since 1970.

The company entered into a consent decree April 13 concerning charges by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) that it made more than \$25 million in secret payments to officials of foreign governments. In the decree, Lockheed admitted for the first time that payments had been made directly to foreign officials. Previously, the company had maintained that the money was paid to agents who then passed it on.

In consenting to an injunction sought by the SEC, the company agreed to form a seven-member committee to investigate all its illegal activities and payments, with the findings to be made public.

Lockheed got out of the commercial airliner business in 1961 after losing a considerable amount of money on the Electra, which was outlasted by Boeing's 707 and McDonnell's DC7. The company's decision to re-enter the market came in 1968, with airline travel at its height.

The move was a major gamble and Lockheed went into it with

disadvantages. For one thing, the company's long absence meant that it had to build a sales and support staff from scratch. It also was offering a single product—the TriStar—while both Boeing and McDonnell had "families" of airplanes—different models to meet varying needs of airlines around the world.

"Our general policy has always been to blanket the airlines' needs as best we can with short, intermediate and long-range airplanes," explained Boeing's Boullion. Robert Hage, marketing vice president for Douglas Aircraft Co., the McDonnell division that builds jetliners, agrees that the "family" policy of Boeing and McDonnell has given them a substantial advantage over Lockheed.

Even so, Lockheed's L1011, which competes against Boeing's 747 and McDonnell's DC10, might have done better had the programme not suffered serious reverses before the first plane ever came off the assembly line. Costs soared. The British firm of Rolls Royce, which was to build the engines for the L1011, declared bankruptcy. Lockheed's main plant in Burbank, Calif., was damaged slightly by an earthquake.

A government-guaranteed loan of \$250 million averted a Lockheed bankruptcy in 1971, a year after the firm had borrowed \$400 million from 24 banks, and the company finally got its L1011 into the market-place—late.

A. C. Kitchin, who resigned in February as Lockheed's vice chairman and chief operating officer in the wake of the payoff disclosures, told Senate investigators that the company spread money around in Japan to "get more time" for the L1011 to come to market.

"The competitors, the 747 and the DC10, were in the market-place a little earlier than we were," Kitchin said. "We tried to tell everybody they should wait to see how our plane performed because we thought it was the most advanced airplane... We don't condone this. In our judgment, it was the only way we could sell our product."

Disclosure of Lockheed's payoffs has obviously hurt the firm's prospects for ever making the L1011 programme profitable, but the exact effects on the company remain to be seen. The company's biggest Japanese customer, All Nippon Airways, which has 16 L1011s, says the payoff scandal "has darkened the airline's image. In the future, we will take consideration when purchasing aircraft."

Ironically, Lockheed makes money in almost every area except the L1011. These include missiles, shipbuilding and military aircraft. But the L1011 programme could mean losses of up to \$500 million in the company is forced to write off its development and production line costs.

Lockheed's new chairman, Robert Haack, says the consent decree involving the SEC will allow the company to "move forward with discussions on financial restructuring with our banks." Lockheed owes its various creditors \$821 million.

Whatever the fate of Lockheed, aerospace executives agree that no manufacturer is going to set any sales records in the near future.

"People are just going to have to accept the fact that air transportation is a maturing industry," says Boullion. "Whereas we used to grow 12 to 14 % a year, we're now predicting a 5 to 5.5 per cent growth until 1985."

Despite the bleak sales outlook, aerospace executives believe the industry will weather the dry period. They also believe a merger

between beleaguered Lockheed and another manufacturer is unlikely because of antitrust considerations.

"I think you'll find both the airlines and the manufacturers are pretty resourceful," says Lockheed's de Bedts. "Often, when the question of overcapacity is raised, it's heavy with implications that two manufacturers would be sufficient. But I can't imagine that the Justice Department would look very fondly on a merger."

Hage of McDonnell Douglas agrees. He adds that the industry has survived other sales slumps. "The business is cyclical but over the long run it's always upwards."

Aerospace executives believe that the next major development in commercial airliner manufacturing will be cooperative ventures between U.S. and European companies.

"One of the things we're pretty strong on is instead of meeting them head-on in competition, we ought to form some sort of collaboration," Hage said.

"I think there will be some collaboration with somebody in Europe," said Boullion.

De Bedts agrees that "the alert manufacturers are going to look for collaboration possibilities."

One compelling reason for joint ventures, the executives point out, is the huge cost of developing new planes.

"It's going to be hard to make any great leap forward because it's going to be hard to finance any great leap forward," said De Bedts. "We don't see any ultrasonic airplanes about to burst upon the world for commercial use and we don't see any return to fixed-wing propeller planes. We may see modest changes."

Economic Viewpoint By Dr. Haitham Hurani

Inflation scare follows 5-year plan

On Monday, Jordan inaugurates its second international development conference. Preparation for this international gathering seems to have been well made. Participants will come from all over the world; it is expected that about forty Arab and friendly governments will attend in addition to about forty international agencies and institutions and thirty five specialists in economic development. As publicised, the purpose of this gathering is to explain the national targets of the 5-year plan and investment opportunities for foreign governments and private enterprise.

In effect, this development plan can be considered a continuation of the first comprehensive plan—the 3-year plan (1973-1975). To the analyst, the goals of the 5-year plan do not differ from those of its predecessor except with respect to the target for employment which topped the list for the 3-year plan. Since Jordan now faces shortages in manpower rather than an excess supply, it becomes a major concern to look for human resources and attract them to work in Jordan.

A brief review of the 5-year plan shows that the following are the major economic and social goals:

1) Achieving a 12% annual growth rate of the GDP. It is planned to raise the GNP from JD290 million in 1975 to 508 million in 1980, with greater emphasis being placed on expanding the role of the commodities producing sector to become the leading economic sector in place of the service sector. It is hoped that 44% of the GDP will be obtained from this commodities producing sector by 1980.

Income from agriculture is projected to increase at an average annual rate of 7 per cent. This is to be accomplished through the improvement of agricultural technology as applied in both irrigated and rainfed areas and by expanding the cultivated area in the Jordan Valley.

With respect to industry and mining, the expectation of the plan is quite high. The plan aims at increasing income at an annual

rate of 26.2%.

2) Distributing the benefits of development so as to cover all regions in the country.

3) Augmenting the reliance of the general budget on domestic revenues, and

4) Reducing the deficit in the trade balance of payment.

In addition to all these goals I believe Jordan must consider the fight against inflation a major target to be kept well in sight while it executes investment projects, especially as projected investment plans call for spending JD765 million. The public sector will share half of this investment while the private sector will share the other half. Foreign resources are expected to finance about 343 million, or more than 45% of total planned investment. If we look back to the 3-year plan, we find that the national goal was to raise real per capita income by 8% but because of inflation, which was estimated about 10%, the increase in real income was reduced to 5.8%. Furthermore, the picture for fixed income groups was very disturbing. It is estimated that the cost-of-living index has risen from 129.4 in 1972 (1967=100) to 185 in 1975, at a 12% average rate of increase. This has had quite a negative effect on the distribution of national income. As it looks, the inflationary trend is continuing and may increase at a faster rate with foreign investment spending.

As the theme of the conference "Partners in Progress" indicates, Jordanian policy makers welcome foreign assistance and participation in economic activities to aid Jordan implement development project. Foreign investors must be encouraged however to enter into productive activities such as industry, mining and agriculture and discouraged from investing in land and building so as to avoid a further boom and speculation in the real estate sector. Finally, domestic borrowing and local saving must be encouraged to the utmost in order to shift resources from consumption into investment, thereby reducing pressure on demand for consumer items, both local and from abroad.

Catch the sun - solar power for home and industry

Scientists in Uzbekistan (USSR), working on the problem of the utilisation of solar energy have proved that the sun can work as metallurgist, welder, cook, etc. Solar energy can be used to power house heaters and air-conditioners, to dry or freeze fruit, and in water desalination.

Some collective and state farms in the USSR have built hot-houses with solar energy accumulators. They have also developed mobile kitchens and desalination plants, house refrigerators and other machines, which will find wide application in households. Commercial production of these machines will start in the near future.

Particular attention is being paid to designing sun-heated 'houses'. There is already some experience in building one-storey houses with solar heaters. Recently, Uzbek scientists and architects designed the first four-storey sun-heated house. The sun will also supply the inhabitants with hot water.

The construction of such houses is particularly promising in desert and mountainous areas, where practically all days are sunny, while the use of conventional fuel is undesirable owing to high trans-

portation costs.

Large-scale use of solar energy will be profitable and help improve

the living conditions of the inhabitants—all those who have to stay in out-of-the-way villages, away from home comforts for members of expeditions, and step- long time.

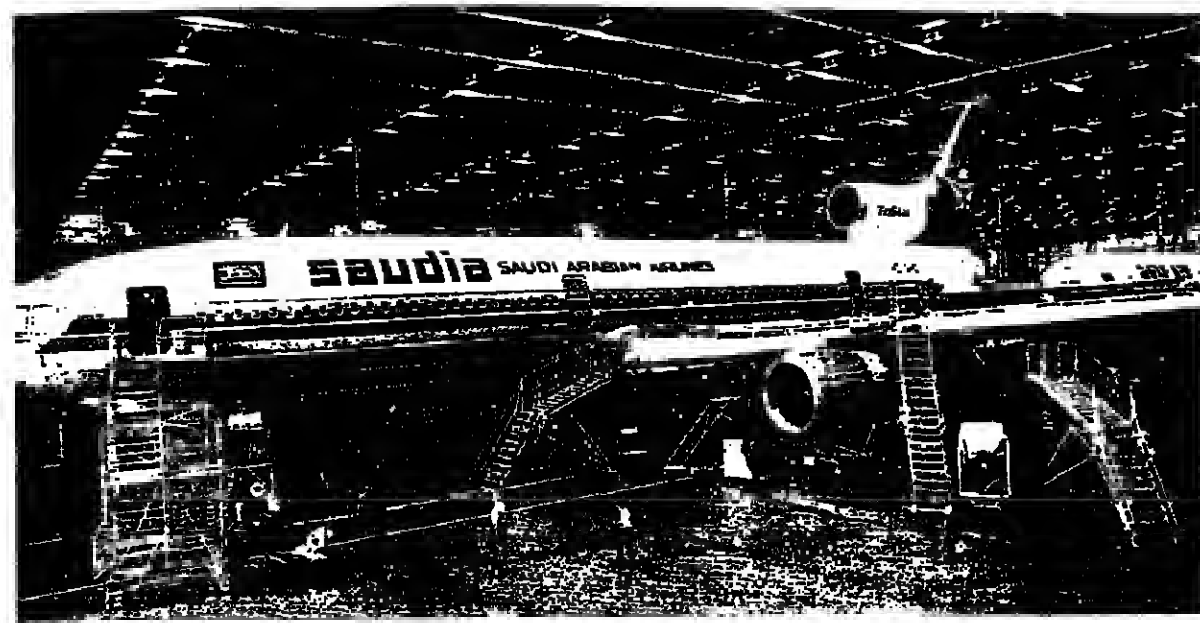


One can see hunting with golden eagles only in Central Asia. Hunters stay in the desert for several days, away from home comforts. Now they are always provided with hot meals. With the help of a solar kitchen it is easy to cook dinner or boil tea. In an operating position a solar kitchen resembles an upturned umbrella, its lower part turned to the sun. The vessel containing water to be boiled is placed at a point where the reflected sun rays concentrate.



The solar equipment section of the Physico-Technical Institute of the Uzbek, SSR Academy of Sciences. Samples of materials used in solar technique are tested in the focus of a system of two radiation furnaces. The temperature is 3,000 degrees centigrade.

This refrigerator, which looks quite normal by appearance, operates on solar energy recovered by a special chamber fitted on its rear wall.



A DEARTH OF CUSTOMERS: A Lockheed L1011 TriStar jetliner being built for Saudi Arabian Airlines stands inside the Lockheed plant at Palmdale, Calif. Apart from some Middle East and Persian Gulf carriers, there are few domestic or foreign customers for new aircraft these days.

California governor boycotts extravagant mansion

SACRAMENTO, California (AP) — A spacious, six-bedroom, \$1.3 million, never-lived-in home with view, rent free for caretaker services. References must be able.

The governor's mansion that cant on a bluff overlooking American River 14 miles from the state capitol.

Edmund Brown Jr. refuses there, calling it a "Taj Mahal" and started serving the Ronald Reagan administration and finished last year tried to stop it, but it is so far along when he took office in 1975.

He lives in a \$250-a-month apartment across the street from the capitol. He pays the rent.

The mansion's landlord, the State of California, is planning to sell the mansion, but a proposal to allow rent free utilities paid.

The state might also sell the mansion, but a proposal to allow rent free utilities paid.

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someone authorized by law decides to move there.

Brown, a 38-year-old bachelor Democrat who is running for his party's presidential nomination, once proposed that seminars be held in the mansion. But a bill that would have allowed it died in the legislature.

Gray Davis, Brown's executive secretary, said Brown favours the concept of cutting mansion costs, but has not seen the general services' idea. "Hopefully, the mansion is a symbol of a bygone era,"

Davis said, "where public officials enjoyed a level of affluence that was not warranted by their performances."

Secretary of State March Fong Eu quickly changed her mind recently after a published report that she would be willing to live there.

About 20 letters came in critical of her pro-mansion statements and "some were pretty nasty," said her press secretary, Caren Daniels. "You dirty rat. How'd you like some rat poison," said one letter. General Services is prevented

by law from renting the mansion, which Lipscomb said isn't really groomed for such use, anyway. It lacks landscaping and a pool, he said.

Brown, who made his antimansion view a campaign issue in 1974, was asked the inevitable question last month after he entered the race for the Democratic presidential nomination.

Would he live in the White House?

"I'm sure I can find suitable living accommodations," he replied.

Where Paris goes for \$4,500 a square metre

PARIS, FRANCE (CSM) — Where is the most expensive street in the world? That dubious distinction belongs not to New York, nor to Boston, nor to the Georgetown district of Washington, D.C. Rome, London, Tokyo, and Berlin are out of the running.

The prize has just been awarded to the Avenue Foch in the 16th arrondissement of Paris.

To buy a piece of the avenue will now cost you 20,000 French francs (\$4,500) a square metre. The Avenue Foch is one of those broad boulevards that radiate out from the Arc de Triomphe in the very heart of Paris.

Named after the French marshal who commanded the victorious allied troops in 1918, it runs a mile and is now chock-full of celebrities who do their best to escape publicity and, in some cases, tax.

The Avenue Foch has always been fashionable ever since Baron Haussmann pierced it through when he was refashioning Paris architecturally in the 1860s. The tourist gets the best view of it by climbing to the top of the Arc de Triomphe, above the eternal flame on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

But nearly \$5,000 a square yard? A point of comparison. A manual worker in France would have to work 10 months before being able to buy that square yard, let alone feed himself and his family and pay his own rent.

Who, therefore, lives in the avenue Foch? The answer is all too familiar. The big people in big business, whose rent is paid for by their firms. People in show till the governor's house. business, whose rents are paid for by a means of managing by their firms. And Arabs loaded with oil money.

Few French people can afford

to live there. Of those who have bought or who rent an apartment, few of them live there permanently. They are too busy jetting — perhaps these days it should be Concorde — around the world for much of the time.

When they are away they leave the Rolls-Royce in the garage at Avenue Foch.

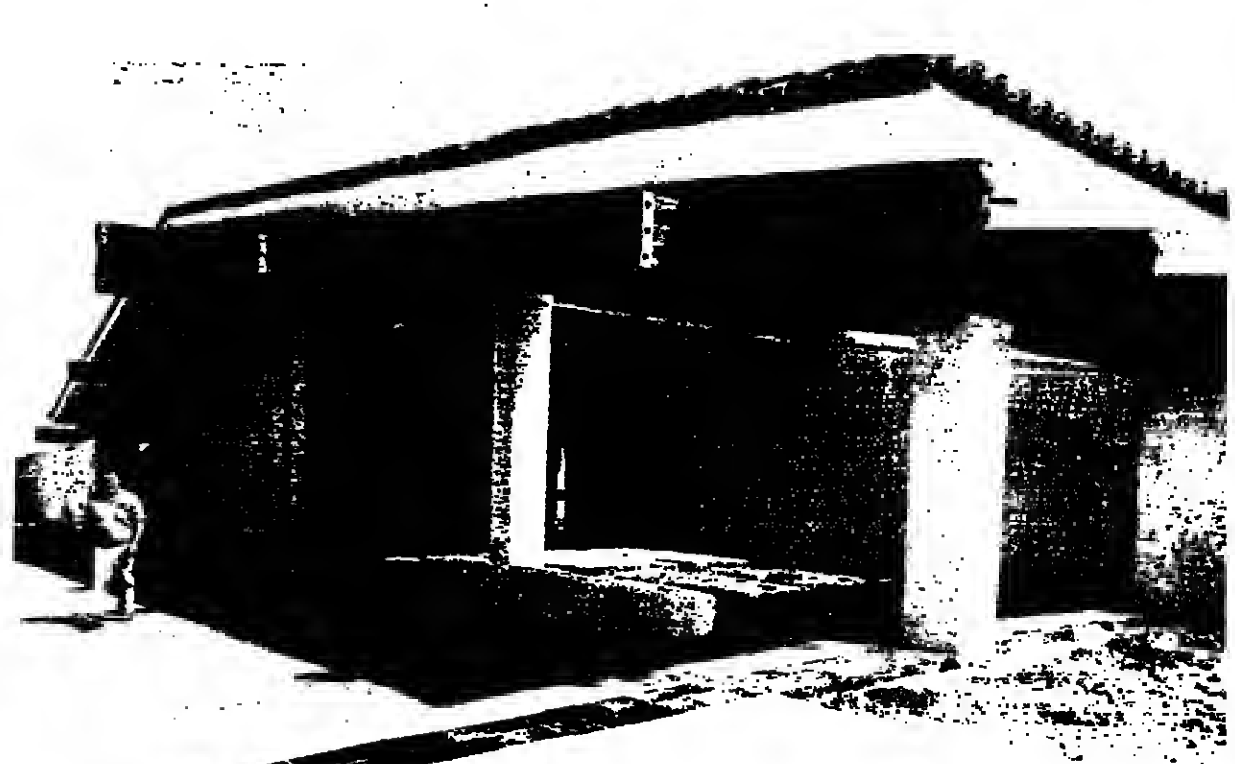
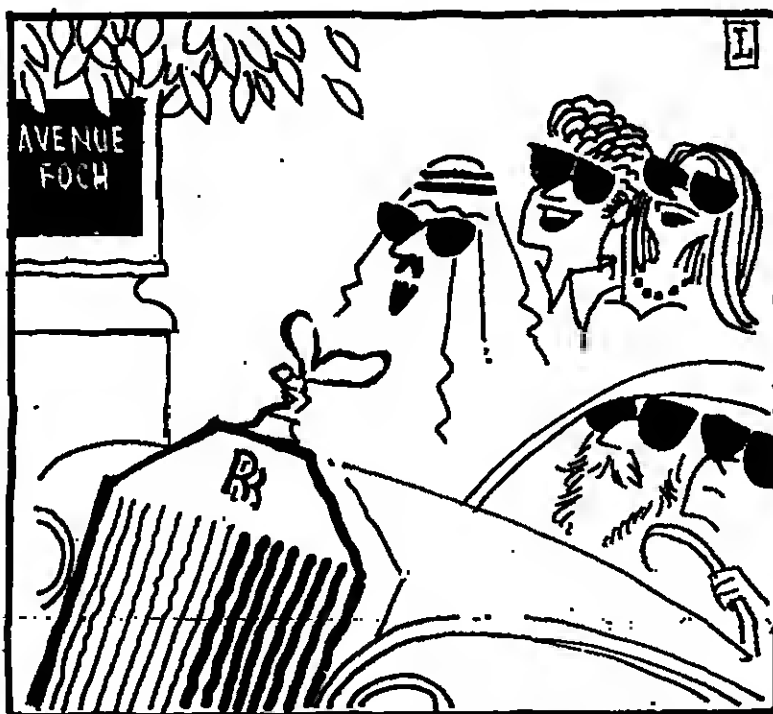
No. 33, Avenue Foch, is quite the smartest place to be. It is there that the most luxurious apartments are to be found. It has its own restaurant, swimming pool, and sauna. It is there that Prince Rainier and his wife, Grace, have their Paris pad.

The Avenue Foch is an odd phenomenon in supposedly egalitarian society. It is also a reflection of government policy, which is equally odd.

For the last 17 years, successive French presidents and governments have been trying to lessen the pull of Paris by developing outlying regions. A fifth of the French population live in the Paris region as a whole. The result has been that in the last 10 years the city of Paris has lost half-a-million people. They have gone to the outskirts and outlying regions.

The concern among officials and ordinary people alike is that the centre of Paris may become a ghost town, providing office work during the day but becoming empty of Parisians at night. In the future only the jet set may be able to afford the heart of Paris.

Is the cost of the Avenue Foch, the most expensive street in the world, a pointer to the future of Paris?



Unwanted Governor's Taj Mahal West — A workman walks in front of the new and vacant governor's mansion in suburban Sacramento that California Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr. refuses to live in. Gov. Brown, a 39-year-old bachelor, calls the spacious, six-bedroom, \$1.3 million mansion a "Taj Mahal" and instead lives in an apartment across the street from the Capitol. The 12,000 square-foot, never-lived-in, structure was started during the Ronald Reagan administration and finished last year. (AP wirephoto).

Peace in the valley replaces bloody chapter in U.S. history

HARDY, KENTUCKY (AP) — Descendants of the feuding Hatfields and McCoy's—including two who were alive at the time of the battles—have officially closed one of the bloodiest chapters in the United States history.

Symbol of the peace is a granite monument at the McCoy family cemetery. Two ministers, one a Hatfield and the other a McCoy, have called for "peace in the valley" as the two famous families formally bury the hatchet.

An inscription on the monument reads: "Six of the 16 children of Randolph and Sarah McCoy lie buried here, having suffered untimely death. Three died bound to paw paw trees at the mouth of Blackberry Creek in Aug. 1882."

The three, Tolber, Phanner and Randolph Jr., were killed by William Anderson "Devil Anse" Hatfield and several of his relatives in retaliation for the earlier murder of a Hatfield. Before the feud was finished, more than 100 men, women, and children had been killed or wounded, and the states of West Virginia and Kentucky were on the verge of open warfare.

The cause of the feud between the two clans was never clear. Some said it was over the theft of a McCoy hog by the Hatfields.

Others said it stemmed from a grudge left by an incident during the Civil War, when the Hatfields fought for the South and the McCoy's for the North.

Living men remember the feud. Willis Hatfield 88, of nearby Logan, West Virginia, says he has long since given up any ill feelings. "Some of those McCoy's are pretty good fellows," says the last living son of Devil Anse.

Hatfield, who was only a youngster during most of the fighting, was standing beside "Grandpaw" Jim McCoy, 92, of Hardy, at the recent dedication of the monument. McCoy still lives near the old homeplace and says he well remembers the night in 1888 that the Hatfields burned down his family's log cabin home and killed two of his cousins.

"My daddy pulled me out of the cabin," he said. "All we were able to save were our nightclothes." Like Hatfield, McCoy says he also bears no grudge. He says he soon forgave the Hatfields and even drank moonshine with Devil Anse a few years after the cabin burning.

"The Hatfields are my good friends," he adds. "Just the other day a Hatfield boy brought me over three squirrels he had killed. Imagine that—a Hatfield doing that for a McCoy."

The monument was donated by Leonard and Joseph McCoy, wealthy coal operators from Phelps, Kentucky. The massive block of granite was carved and delivered

by the Hatfield Monument Co. of Sarah Ann, West Virginia.

The McCoy cemetery is just across a narrow valley from the old McCoy homeplace and is some 10 miles south of the Tug River, which divides the two states. Back in the 1880s, the McCoy's were the most powerful clan on the Kentucky side of the river, and the Hatfields called the tune on the northern bank in West Virginia.

The shooting stopped before the advent of the 20th century. Pike County, Kentucky, school superintendent James Dotson, a relative of both families, presided over the dedication and referred to those bloody days in a speech. But he also pointed out the two families have now lived together peacefully for many, many years.

"Perhaps too much of the memory remains. Because like many other things the Hatfield-McCoy feud has become a product of commercialization," he said. "Are there still those in faraway states... who believe they could come to these mountains and still hear gunshots? Perhaps so."

"For those people, I can only say that I sincerely wish that they could come to these mountains. I wish they could see Hatfields and McCoy's working side by side, walking side by side, or sitting side by side in our churches on Sunday morning. I wish that they could feel the love of these mountain people—mountain people proud of their deep, rich heritage, be it Hatfield or McCoy."

Tonight's TV Features

THE EXPLORERS

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS

Story of Christopher Columbus, his discovery of America and his death in Spain.

HAWAII 5-0

CAPSULE KIDNAPPING

Up from the Japanese Red Army kidnaps a Hawaii millionaire and asks for a ransom of \$1.5 million.

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THE RALLY

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CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS
1. Redolence
6. Inundation
11. Football team
12. Roman pound
13. Social system
14. Forever, poetic
15. Turkish title
16. Strong-scented
18. Thus, in Latin
19. Prete
21. Syllable of hesitation
22. Bacteriologist's wire
23. Mountain nymph
25. Goddess of healing

DOWN
27. Beetle
29. Electric unit
33. Recorded proceedings
36. Exists
38. Moses' death
39. Wreath
40. Turkish invader of Persia
42. Hang unevenly
43. Howling monkey
45. Partial refund
47. Old playing card
48. White poplars
49. Make proud

SOLUTION OF SATURDAY'S PUZZLE

1. Office note
2. Anoint
3. Ran away
4. Ignited
5. Gross
6. Florentine iris
7. Waltz
8. Muse of poetry
9. Frency
10. Egyptian dry measure
11. Algerian seaport
12. Serve the purpose
13. Provided
14. Cheer
15. Second selling
16. Subsidies
17. Venetian magistrates
18. Winged
19. Waxy
20. Headdress
21. Wall painting
22. Admission receipts
23. Wild ox
24. Horse-fly larva
25. Stake

Television

Channel 3 & 6:

1.00 Quran
1.10 Cartoons
1.40 Walt Disney
2.00 News in Arabic
2.30 Reportage
3.00 Arabic series
3.15 Wrestling

Channel 6:

7.30 News in Hebrew
7.45 Varieties
8.30 Shirley's world
9.00 Man and machine
9.10 The explorers
10.00 News in English
10.15 Hawaii 5-0 (on both channels)

AMMAN AIRPORT

Arrivals:

5.00 Aqaba
5.30 Beirut (M.E.A.)
6.00 Rome
6.30 Cairo
7.00 Kuwait (KAC)
7.30 Cairo (EA)
8.00 Aqaba (SA)
8.30 London (BA)
9.00 Riyadh (SDI)
9.30 Doha, Dubai (GA)
9.45 Damascus (SA)
10.00 Baghdad, Kuwait
10.30 Bahrain, Bangkok
10.45 Jeddah
11.00 Tehran

Departures:

9.10 Kuwait
9.20 Dubai, Abu Dhabi
9.30 Aqaba
10.30 Kuwait (KAC)
12.00 Cairo (EA)
12.20 Deer Azour, Damascus (SA)
13.30 Jeddah, Madina (SDI)
14.35 Dubai, Doha (GA)
15.05 Aqaba (SA)
17.30 Cairo
17.40 Paris
17.55 London
18.20 Copenhagen, Frankfurt
18.55 Amsterdam, Brussels, Geneva
19.00 Rome
19.40 Beirut (M.E.A.)

Radio

(On 856 KHZ):

7.00 Breakfast show
7.30 News Bulletin
7.45 News Reports
8.00 Sign off
12.00 Pop session (part I)
13.00 News Summary
13.03 Pop session (part II)
14.00 News Bulletin
14.10 Radio magazine
14.30 Pop music (USA)
15.00 Concert hour
16.00 Old favourites
16.30 Easy Listening
17.00 Pop session (part III)
18.00 News Summary
18.05 Listener's choice
19.00 News Bulletin
19.10 News reports
19.30 Sign off

Market Prices

Apples (golden): 100-150
Apples (starkens): 120-180
Apples (double red): 140-200
Bananas: 150-180
Bell pepper: 80-110
Cauliflower: 40-55
Carrots (yellow): 50-70
Cabbage: 40-55
Cucumber (small): 120-170
Cucumber (large): 60-90
Cherry: 120-160
Eggplant (small): 90-130
Eggplant (large): 90-130
Grape leaves: 100-140
Green beans: 100-140
Garlic (dry): 120-160
Hot Pepper: 80-110
Lemon: 60-110
Horse beans: 30-50
Marrow: 40-70
Marrow (local): 50-80
Marrow (small): 40-60
Orange: 140-170
Onions (local): 60-75
Onions (imported): 30-50
Okra: 400-550
Potatoes (local): 80-110

Peas: 120-150
Spinach: 90-130
Tangerines: 70-100
Tomatoes: 60-90
Wild cucumbers: 50-70

Tonight's Emergencies

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Dr. Ramzi Mizawi (25809)

Pharmacies:

Omar (42737)

Fawzi (25024)

Khoulil (25290)

Taxis:

Khayyam (41541)

Hamra (44833)

Khaled (23715)

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Rhodesia may face third guerrilla front on Zambia border

SALISBURY, May 29 (R) — Rhodesia's security forces, already stretched in battling guerrillas in two sectors bordering Mozambique, faced the threat today that Zambia-based African nationalists are preparing to open a third front against the white-ruled territory.

A military communique reported that 14 more nationalists were killed in the past 24 hours of the bloodiest month in the 3-1/2-year guerrilla war. And official figures disclosed an abrupt increase in the number of whites leaving the country.

There was no immediate official reaction in Salisbury to the new threat voiced by President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia in an interview with American correspondents. He said he would allow guerrillas to operate from Zambia but gave no indication when the front would be opened.

Rhodesian Deputy Prime Minister Ted Sutton-Pryce said earlier this year that a north-western front was a possibility — and that it would force "a partial general mobilisation."

Observers here believe there is no immediate threat from the north-west, however. Already Rhodesia's security forces have their hands full in fighting guerrillas on the north-east and south-east sectors bordering Mozambique.

May has already been the most savage month of the guerrilla war aimed at toppling the white min-

ority government of Prime Minister Ian Smith. The death toll has risen to 96 guerrillas and 23 Rhodesian soldiers so far.

The unsettled outlook is hitting industry and emigration. Rhodesia lost 817 whites from its 278,000 white population last month.

Now the government is planning to ease the manpower shortage with what diehard government supporters are describing as "the old and the bold."

A cabinet committee is considering ways of using the skills of thousands of men and women in Rhodesia — "retired and otherwise" — to fill gaps caused by military call-ups. Labour Minister Rowan Cronje said in an interview in a Bulawayo newspaper.

"There is no doubt we should utilise the skills available to keep Rhodesia the wonderful country it is and, if possible make it an even better one," he said.

A foul plot is foiled

MONTEVIDEO, May 29 (R) — A plot to dislodge a leading Uruguayan football team during a recent league match was foiled by officials who discovered that the team's orange juice had been spiked with laxative.

The officials who disclosed this today said if the players had drunk the juice at half time, none would have been able to continue playing.



NUCLEAR PACT — Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev signs the nuclear test treaty in Moscow Friday while members of the ruling politburo look on.

Ethiopia seeks Sudan support on Eritrea

ADDIS ABABA, May 29 (R) — An Ethiopian delegation today arrived in Khartoum to seek Sudanese support for a recent policy declaration aimed at bringing peace to the northern province of Eritrea, where guerrillas want to secede from Ethiopia.

Major Berhanu Bayeh, chairman of the legal affairs committee of the ruling provisional military administrative council, led the delegation.

He said it would explain to pre-

sident Jaafar Numeiri that the policy declaration, which included an amnesty and the offer of talks with progressive elements in Eritrea, would be fully implemented.

Sudanese support would be sought for the declaration, he said, and also for the repatriation of people from Eritrea who have sought refuge from the fighting across the border in Sudan. There are about 100,000 Eritrean refugees living in Sudan.

Major Berhanu noted that Pre-

sident Numeiri had made efforts in the past to find a peaceful solution to the long conflict in the Red Sea province, where secessionist guerrillas have been fighting government forces for over a decade.

President Numeiri this week appealed to the Eritrean Liberation Front — People's Liberation Forces (ELF-PLF) to consider the Ethiopian government's initiative to end the conflict, and also called on the country's military rulers to welcome any chance or a dialogue by refraining from military action in Eritrea.

There has been no response in Addis Ababa to President Numeiri's latest appeal, but observers suggested that the current visit by the delegation may indicate an Ethiopian interest in his suggestions.

The delegation is to spend three days in Sudan.

In a related development a member of Kuwait's national assembly today proposed a grant of two million dinars to the separatist movement in Eritrea.

Mr. Saleh Al Mubarak said the money would enable the Eritrean people to fight Ethiopian colonialism.

He said Ethiopia was receiving economic and military aid from Israel to fight mainly — Muslim Eritreans engaged in a protracted guerrilla war aimed at winning independence for the province.

Walkout marks Bhutto banquet in Peking

PEKING, May 29 (AFP) — The Indian Charge d'Affaires here walked out of a banquet when visiting Pakistani Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto stated that the problem of Jammu and Kashmir should be resolved through self-determination. Mr. Bhutto, who was given the dinner on the last day of his official visit here, said of Indo-Pakistan relations:

"We are willing to advance from diplomatic recognition to a state of peaceful coexistence. But this can only come after the settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute in accordance with the United Nations resolutions which had been accepted by both India and Pakistan."

Both Pakistan and India earlier this month normalised their relations on most issues except Kashmir. India no longer recognises the U.N. resolutions on the issue as valid.

Mr. Bhutto went on: "I am sure that you will agree with me that normalisation does not mean that one side must abandon its traditional support to the right of self-determination of the people of Jammu and Kashmir."

In reply, Chinese Premier Hua Kuo-feng expressed China's firm support for the struggle of the peoples of Jammu and Kashmir. His was widely applauded.

Air body rejects Israeli request

TEL AVIV, May 29 (R) — The International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) in Montreal has turned down Israel's request for a discussion of the explosion at Ben Gurion airport on Tuesday. Transportation Minister Gad Yacobi said today.

Two people were killed and nine injured when a body-trapped suitcase was being opened for inspection. One of the dead was the young man carrying the bag. The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine later announced in Beirut that it was responsible for the blast.

Addressing the Engineers Club here, Mr. Yacobi said the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) was recently admitted to the ICAO as an observer. "Even though it openly avows its aim to destroy an ICAO member nation by every possible means."

"But when we asked the organisation to discuss Tuesday's cowardly attack on our civil aviation, the ICAO said it could not be arranged," the minister said.

The Chinese Premier also nounced the signing of a Pakistani scientific and technical cooperation agreement, and for the signing of an economic and technical cooperation protocol.

1 killed in Istanbul student clashes

ISTANBUL, May 28 (AFP) — A student was killed and 100 others wounded when rioting broke out after a group of students burst into a lecture room at Istanbul Technical University.

Reports said about 200 people from outside the university entered the lecture room where a few students were sitting. A brief argument, apparently a political nature.

Two students and two university employees were injured last night when scuffles broke between members of opposing political groups in another part of the campus.

Debre: French sh should carry aid Lebanon

PARIS, May 28 (AFP) — French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said a fleet of ships off the Lebanese coast should provide medical care and relief for civil war wounded, and drop of all religious faiths, French Premier Michel Debré said today.

"That would be a form of intervention for which we could not be accused of any ulterior motive," he told Agence France Presse.

Perhaps that might spur national and international effort to stop the fighting, disarm the warring factions and seek peace.

Neither foreign diplomacy, Lebanese attempts at domestic reconciliation have succeeded in ending the tragic civil war, he added.

French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's offer last week to tribute troops to a ceasefire "was not understood, probably because its indispensable preconditions were not explained."

But a mercy fleet could not be sent, he added. "We cannot be indifferent to those thousands of deaths... disappearance of a Mediterranean state that succeeded once in attaining harmonious relations between Christians and Moslems."

Oil price freeze expected until end of year

(Continued from page 1) ne his dissatisfaction with the meeting's progress but Western diplomatic sources here warned against interpreting the rift as a sign that OPEC was about to fall apart.

A large part of Saudi Arabia's dissatisfaction was over slow progress in working out a new mechanism to improve price grading for different types of crude oil.

The diplomatic sources said the new system, linking crude prices to end product values, was a highly complex task requiring careful preparation.

OPEC sources said the slow progress on the new system of differentials was due to fear by some countries that it would price their oil out of the market and concern by others that it would value their output too cheaply.

UNCTAD agreement is in sight

(Continued from page 1) The sources said the agreement would fix a timetable for completing studies on the common fund and then launching negotiations. The talks would be in parallel with separate negotiations on individual commodity agreements.

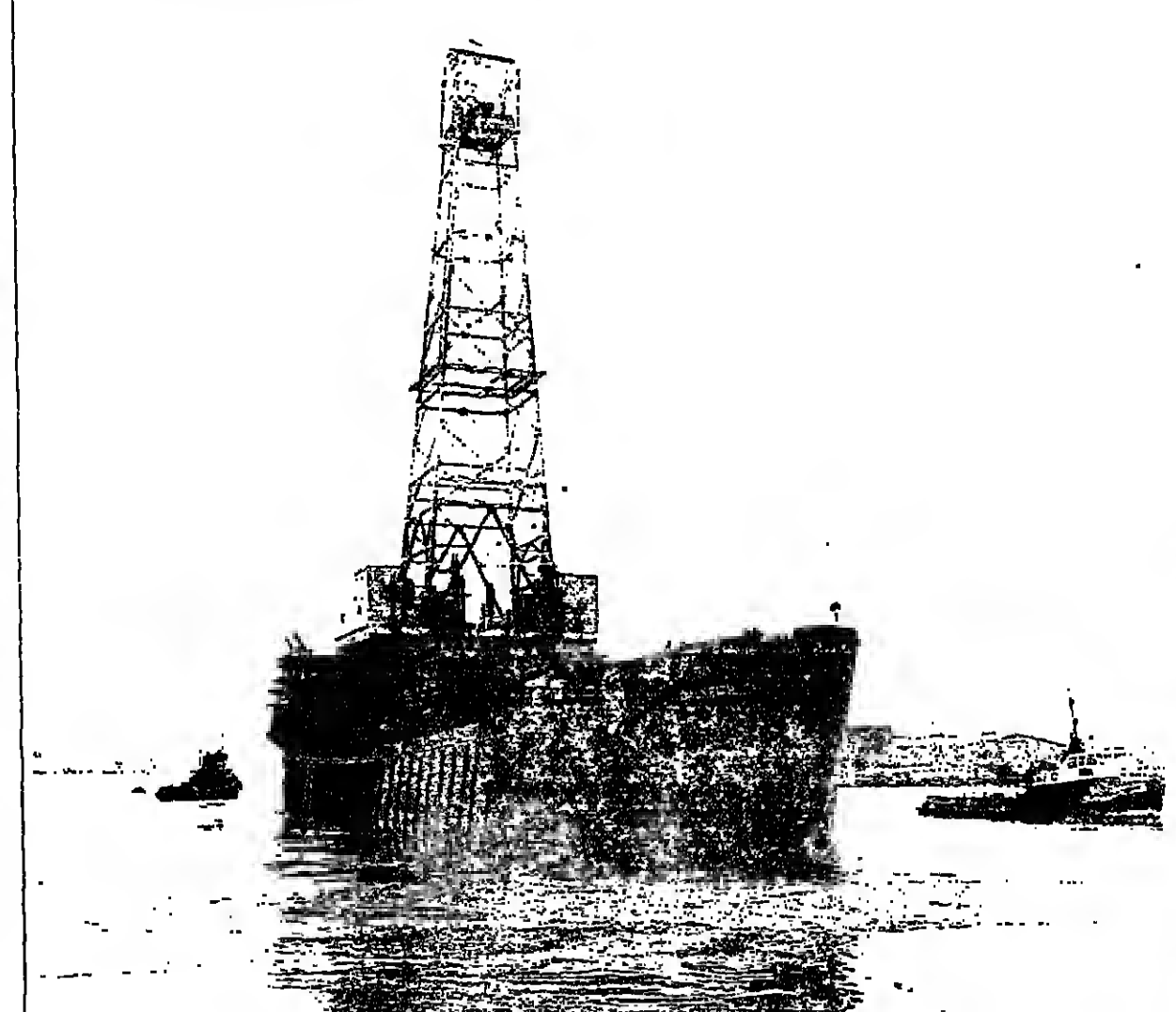
One delegate present at the meeting, Mr. Jean Francois-Poncet of France, stressed the need for caution but said: "We have made positive steps on the central issue of commodities, and the common fund. The negotiation has really started."

UNCTAD Secretary General Gamani Corea, who presided at the meeting, said he was optimistic but "I am keeping my fingers crossed."

Ever since UNCTAD started three weeks ago, the common fund has eclipsed all other issues at the conference. The developing countries knew what they wanted, but the non-communist industrial camp was bitterly divided.

Major trading nations — particularly the United States, Britain, West Germany and Japan — expressed deep misgivings about the common fund.

One main objection was that it was likely to prove ineffective in practice, and be unable to help some of the poorest countries, while absorbing scarce financial resources. Another argument was that the fund could interfere with the free play of markets.



NEW ALL-BRITISH DRILLSHIP — Afloat immediately after emerging from dry dock at South Shields in north-east England, is a new drillship completely designed and built in Britain. The vessel was formally named 'Dalkeith'. 'Dalkeith' was originally built as a bulk carrier in 1958 and has been widened and rebuilt during the past 18 months.

Fierce fighting in Lebanon amid rightist threat

(Continued from page 1) "We are pleased in spite of the ordeal that Mr. Brown should announce that the U.S. was mistaken when it objected to an extensive Syrian military intervention in Lebanon..."

"I told him that we did not know why American friends refrained from saving this country from its ordeal or allowing others to act, even if such salvation should come from a close and sister country like Syria," Mr. Gemayel said.

Mr. Brown had replied that "we have agreed with Syria to tackle the crisis with diplomatic methods."

Mr. Gemayel added: "Of course that means that the U.S. acted to freeze the effective Syrian initiative which was not allowed to proceed with the salvation with military measures to prevent the continuation of the crisis and the massacres."

He welcomes an Arab League call for a meeting to discuss the Lebanese crisis.

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